Leir effects to divide and defeat the Don

TERRE-HAUTE, INDIANA, JUNE 27, 1860.

was spent; I exhausted all my resources in

in raising the means to establish my paper.
Mr. Buckanan himself, when he saw that

I was resolved to do it, said: "You cannot

establish a Democratic paper in Philadel-

phia, and sustain it." I told him I thought

I could; if I had any ability in the world

it was for that. Up to that period we had

a good many papers, but we had not had a progressive Democratic paper there, and

never anticipated any difficulty with him

I had hopes that I might so conduct the

paper myself as to be enabled to secure the

patronage of the Administration, and the

confidence of the party. The money that

was subscribed for that paper was raised by gentlemen outside of the Administra-

ion. Mr. Buchapan himself offered through

Judge Black, one or two thousand dollars,

which I declined, not desiring to be under

any obligations to him. Now, that I was

an applicant for public printing in the de partments, is wholly unfounded. That I

would have taken the Post Office blanks at

bat time is true. I am a practical printer.

I was reared in a printing office; and I thought if that were offered to me, as it

was constantly offered, it would be perfect

ly consistent with my trade and my paper

or taking any steps to secure it, with my present recollection the charge is most un

founded Before starting my paper I pre-pared my introductory address, in which I

asserted the principles of popular sover-

eignty fully; and so cautious was I not to get into difficulty with the Administra

tion and the party, that I submitted that

address to Judge Black in proof-sheets,

telling him that if my allusions to Mr. Bu-

chanan were not strong enough, he should make them stronger; and he did amend that

pening article; so 1 started my paper .-

Previous to the establishment of the paper,

which was started on the first of August,

1857, Judge Black wrote me a letter, in

which he stated that I should continue to

adhere to the principle of popular sover

eignty, and that the Administration would

adhere to it. The paper was started, and

its columns show how little I was affected

by patropage or by disappointment, be-

cause I stood by every measure of the Ad-

the popular side of the Kausas question all

the time. We had a Governor's election

er planted himself firmly on the principle

of popular sovereignty, and by that more

than any other means succeeded in com

the election-I do not recollect the date.

for Governor, Walker and Frederick P. Stan

ton in my paper, and continued steadily

Administration in that respect, by writing

me a letter; but I had become so fully com

Administration-I was on their side: and

impossible for me to change. He said he

the Union or take uparms against him. I

vidual, could not. I wanted to be permit-

intended to make his policy a test in the

as no civilized country has ever seen exer-

cirsed upon independent men; and I took

up arms in my State against those pro-

scriptions. That is about all that I think

pertinent to my relations with Mr. Buch

By Mr. Robinson. I will state that there

is a discrepancy between the testimony of

Jude Black and Mr. Webster -Mr. Web-

ster stating that he held a conversation

with Judge Black, who promised that if

you would take a certain course in your

paper you should have the printing of the

Post Office blanks Now, Judge Black

says he did not make a promise of that

kind, but told Mr. Webster that he and

you must rely upon your own influence to obtain them. I want you to state what

eady to answer.

take it; but as to my ever asking for it,

JUDGE BATER'S LETTER IN SUP-THE REPUBLICAN STANDARD BEAR

ER WARMLY EULOGIZED. Sr. Louis, June 11, 1860 O. H Browning, Esq., Quincy, Ill. Dras Sin : When I received your letter of May 22d, I had no thought that the an

swer would be so long delayed; but waiv ing all excuses. I proceed to answer it now Under the circumstances of the case, ought not to have been doubted that would give Mr. Lincoln's nomination a cordial and hearty support. But in deelasome of the facts and reasons, which have a controlling influence over my mind, and which I think ought to be persuavine arguments with some other men, whose politi cal opinions and antecedents are, in some important particulars, like my own.

There was no good ground for supposing that I felt any pique or dissatisfaction because the Chicago Convention failed to non-instance. I had no such feeling. On party grounds, I had no right to expect the nomination. I had no claims upon the Republicans as a party, for I have never been a member of any party, so as to be bound by its dogman and subject to its dis cipline, except only the Whig party, which is now broken up and its materials, for the I see most part, absorbed into other organiza tions. And thus I am left, alone and pow erless indeed, but perfectly free to follow them. I think, some of the most moderate tions indebted to the fact that betweem them and , one single idea, negro slavery has control | people, too, in all their interests and affecme there was a coincidence of opinion up- of all its faculties, and it can see and hear tions, are as broad and general as the rement. They and I agreed in believing that that makes all other thoughts its slaves!" mixed multitude, coming from every State the national government has sovereign But the Democratic party still lives, and of the Union, and from most countries in power for the propagation of negro slavery the nation, and for the present I must They love the nation as a whole, and they by planting it in free Territory. Some of choose between them. I choose the latter love all its parts, for they are bound to the Republican party, without any aban. The candidates nominated at Chicago by the recolections of childhood and youth,

platforms in general. They are commonly lence. good government of the country. The contheir nature ; their power and influence are consumed in the using, leaving no continuing obligation upon their respective par ties. And hence we need not wonder that platforms so made, are hardly ever acted out in practice. I shall not discuss their shough in several particulars it does not conform to my views, is still far better than any published greed, past or present, of the Democrats. And as to the new party, it has not chosen to promulgate any platform at all, except two or three broad generalities which are common to the professions

To me it is plain that the approaching

and Republican parties; and, between them. I prefer the latter The Democratic party, by the long pos, session and abuse of power, has grown wanton and reckless; has corrupted itself and perverted the principles of the Govern ment; has set itself openly against the great bome interests of the people, by ne gleeting to protect their industry, and by refusing to improve and teep in order the highways and depots of commerce; and even now is orging a measure in Congress to abdicate the constitutional power and ping censure of that class of politicians duty to regulate commerce among the States, and to grant to the States the disapon all our commerce, under the pretence character, and hope for success only by of improving harbors, rivers, and lakes ; has changed the status of the pegro slave taining it bravely. All his old political by making him no longer mere property, antecedents are, in my judgment, exactly but a politician, an antagonist power in right, being square up to the old Whig she State, a power to which all other pow standard. And as to his views about "the ere are required to vield, under penalty of a pestilent negro question," I am not aware dissolution of the Union ; has directed its that he has gone one step beyond the doc energies to the gratification of its lusts of trine publicly and habitually avowed by their incongruous people are necessary, or even desirable, to be incorporated into our nation, but for the mere purpose of making slave States, in order to advance the polit ical power of the party in the Senate and in the choice of the President, so as effec tually to transfer the chief powers of the government from the many to the few ; has in various instances endangered the equality of the co ordinate branches of the govgrament, by urgent efforts to enlarge the powers of the Executive at the expense the legislative department ; has attempted to discredit and degrade the Judiciary, by affecting to make it, at first, the arbite

bly the passive registrar of party decrees. In most, if not all these particulars, I understand the Republican party (judging it by ite acts, and by the known opinions of many of its leading men, to be the exact opposite of the Democratic party, and that is the ground of my preference of the one party over the other. And that alone would be a sufficient reason, if I had not other good reasons, for supporting Mr. Lipcoln against any man who may be put forward by the Democratic party as the asponent of its principles and the agent to

The third party, which, by its very vail, not only because they are right in Cot. Forney Before the Covode Com- under the administration of General Pierce formation, has destroyed the organizations themselves, but also because a great and of the American and Whig parties, has still growing majority of the people be nominated two most excellent men. I lieve them to be right, and the sooner they know them well as sound statesmen and are allowed to prevail in peace and hartrue patriots. More than thirty years ago mony, the better for all concerned, as well

from that time to this I have always held are for them. ring to do so, it is due to myself to state American parties-good material, in the to the public as the leading doctrines of

> cans of that day had a far greater show of wise ones. cess than any which belong to the tional man. He could not be sectional if third party, except in one contingency, sition, compel him to be national. All his the destruction of the Democratic party .- feelings and interests are identified with

donment of its principles, might tend also are both men who, as individuals and poli- by blood and friendship, and by all those to generalize its character and attract the ticians, rank with the foremost in the social and domestic charities which sweetin the border States, who, like me, had Hamlin personally, but only to his geo in. The Valley is beginning to feel its never been members of their party, but graphical position, which is thought by power, and will soon be strong enough to government of the Territories. These are his personal good qualities to exercise that state of things shall come to pass, it the grounds, and I think the only grounds, their proper influence over the nation at | will be most fortunate for the nation to upon which I was supported at Chicago large. But the nomination for the Presi- find the powers of government lodged in dency is the great controlling act. Mr. the hands of men whose habits of thought, cago Convention, I have little to say, be | Lincolo, his character, talents, opinions whose position and surrounding circum cause whether good or bad, that will not and history will be critized by thousands, stances constrain them to use those pow constitute the ground of my support of Mr. while the candidate for the Vice Presiden ers for general and not sectional ends. Lincoln. I have no great respect for party cy will be passed over in comparative si- I give my opinion freely in favor of Mr.

made in times of high excitement, under a Mr. Lincoln's nomination took the country, he may be elected. But view to conciliate present support, rather the event, it was unexpected. But really part in the campaign. For many years it ought not to have excited any surprise, past I have had little to do with public afprinciples and line of policy for the future for such unforseen nominations are common fairs, and have aspired to no political of is our political history. Polk and Pierce fice; and now, in view of the mad exciteventions which form them are transient in by the Democrats, and Harrison and Tay ment which convulses the country, and for by the Whigs, were all nominated in the general disruption and disorder of parfor more than twenty years, and therefore for me, personally, there is no political fu have a right to speak of him with some ture, and I accept the condition with confidence. As an individual he has earned cheerful satisfaction. Still I cannot disrelative merits, but content myself with a high reputation for truth, courage, can charge myself from the life-long duty to saying that this Republican platform, dor, morals and amiability, so that, as a watch the conduct of men in power, and to this particular he is more entitled to our fearful progress of official corruption, who had far better opportunities and aids marred and defiled the fair fabric of our in early life. His talents and the will to government. If Mr. Lincoln should be euse them to the best advantage, are un lected, coming in as a new man at the questionable, and the proof is found in the head of a young party never before in pow of faith of all parties in the country. No fact that, in every position in life, from his er, he may render a great service to his party, indeed, dare ask the confidence of hamble beginning to his present well- country, which no Democrat could render. the nation, while openly denying the ob !! earned elevation, he has more than ful. He can march straight forward in the disgetion to support the Union and the Con filled the best hopes of his friends. And charge of his high duties, guided only by a common duty, binding upon every citi in the honest pride of having made bim- poses, without any necessity to temporize self what he is, he is the peer of the first with established abuses, to wink at the demen of the nation, well abie to sustain him- linquencies of old party friends, or to unadversary, and in any field where mind that have grown up under the misgovernand knowledge are the weapons used.

ions of public affairs upon all fitting occa ambition of his political friends.

This I know may subject him to the car this letter, I am, with great respect, who mistake cunning for wisdom and false hood for ingenuity; but such men as Lincola must act in keeping with their own advancing the truth prudently and main the great lights of the Whig party, Clay, the wheat itself is accommonly good .-Webster, and their fellows, and indeed sus tained and carried out by the Democrats themselves, in their wiser and better days.

The following, I suppose, are in brief his opinious upon that subject: 1. Siavery is a domestic institution within the States which choose to have it, and it exists within those States beyond the control or indirectly, as to plant and establish bousewives in the land, slavery in any Territory theretofore free. 4. To test the practicability of the machines, party quarrels to become soon and inevitaof converting them into slave States.

These, I believe, are Mr. Lincoln's opin- such scattered over the floor. ions upon the matter of slavery in the Territories, and I concur in them. They are no new inventions, made to suit the tiexigencies of the bour, but have come down to us, as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution have, sanctroped by be venerable authority of the wise and good men who established our justitutions. They are conformable to law, principle in practice by the as yet unbroken current seekers or men who have been removed work out, in practice, its dangerous poli- of our political history. They will pre- from office by the Administration."

I served with them both in congress, and those who are against them as those who are managed at Washington, and how cor

two great parties which are now in actual ing from their contexts some particular obontest for the power to rule the nation? It jectionable phrases, penned, perhaps, in integrated elements of the late Whig and heat of oral debate, and holding them up any man or establish any principle. The them their own uncharitable inferences most it can do is, here and there in partic. That line of attack betrays a little mind and American parties, (not forming a new justice of its design. No public man can party, but united as allies,) with entire stand that ordeal, and however willing unanimity and some zeal, supported Mr men may be to see it applied to their ad-Fillmore for the Presidency, and with wint versaries, all flinch from the torture when results? We made a miserable fullure, car applied to themselves. In fact, the man rying no State but gallant little Maryland | who never said a foolish thing, will hard-And surely, the united Whigs and Ameri- ly be able to prove that he ever said many an election. "And now," said he, in or-

Lincoln, and I hope that for the good of esteem than some other men, his equals, which for several years past has sadly self and advance his cause, against any learn and discard the bad official habits ment of his Democratic predecessors. In In politics he has but acted out the prin | short, he can be an honest and bold refor ciples of his own moral and intellectual mer on easier and cheaper terms than any character. He has not concealed his Democratic President can be, for, in prothoughts nor hidden his light under a ceeding in the good work of cleansing and bushel. With the boldness of conscious purifying the administrative departments. honesty, he has not failed to avow his opin vices, assail the interests, or thwart the Begging vonr pardon, for the length of

Your friend and obedient servant, EDWARD BATES.

THE HARVEST. A trip the other day through the north ern portion of this county and part of Vermillion, convinced us, that there never was a more promising reward for the labor of the farmer, than now. The cradles and the reapers are already in the wheatfields, and the harvest is just commencing. We never as any better wheat than are the majority of the fields Some, it is true, are rather thin, but even in those cases that the money, outside of the salary, The vield, so far as we traveled, will be more than an average one, and the corn is better take it altogether, than we have ever seen at this time of the year. How encouraging is all this, and how thankful should this peopl , that they have such a country, such and and auch a climate.

of Congress. 2. Congress has supreme Just the Thing-Washing Made East legislative power over all the Territories. Our enterprising young friend, Isaac Ball, and may, at its discretion, allow or forbid inspired by a most commendable patriot the existence of slavery within them. 3. ism is manufacturing a Washing Machine Congress, in wisdom and sound policy, which when generally introduced will so ought not so to exercise its power, directly cure to him the benedictions of all the

And that it is unwise and impolitie in the Mr. Ball did a day's washing for our fam-Government of the United States, to ac ily the other day in about two hours, maquire tropical regions for the mere purpose king the clothes nice and clean, and manifeetly with less went to the clother and tens trouble; I have no quarrel with Mr.

> We can cheerfully commend friend Ball to the confidence of an appreciating pub-

Co PS IN TEXAS - The Dollas Perald re marks that if the season continues proplious abundant crops may be expected.

AT The Louisville Courier, a Democrati paper, says "Most of Douglas' adherents | was refe y, and their durity is proved in the South are either disappointed office

We give below the material portions of the campaign, and I was compelled to call Col. Forney's recent disclosures before the upon a few friends that I had to assist me Covode Committee. They are rather rich. and show to the people how their affairs

very grateful to you for what you have

done at Cincinnati, and also during

your life for me. I shall be elected easily

It was then believed that he would be elec

ted easily; he was regarded as a conserva-

tive man, and he was confident himself of

NATIONAL DURINGRATIC CON-

The Chairman. Just commence them in respect and honor. But what can I am aware that small partisons, in their commencement, and go on and state the the third party do towards the election of little warfare against opposing leaders, do history of the whole matter, as explaining even such worthy men as these against the sometimes assail them by the trick of tear your relations with the President. Buchanan, (I was at Cincinnati helping. with others, to secure that result,) I was is made up entirely of portions of the dis- the hurry of composition, or spoken in the taken very ill, and resided at Lancaster with my mother, my wife being with me at the time. It was sometime before I re covered sufficiently to go to Philadelphia main, I admit, but quite too weak to elect the person assailed, and drawing from and resume my connection with the campaign. One afternoon I drove up to Wheatland, and found Mr. Buchanan sitting in front of his house, on the lawn, it ular localities, to make a diversion in fa. conscious of its weakness, for the falsity of company with my wife, who had preceed vor of the Democrats. In 1856, the Whig its logic is not more apparent than the in ed me; and he said to me in his usual kind manner, (for we had formed very close and ntimate relations to each other,) "I am

der to make your mind easy upon the substrength and far better prospects of suc- I consider Mr. Licolu a sound, safe, na. ject, I want to tell you what my purposes you should go to Washington and take Constitutional Union party now. In fact, he tried. His birth, his education, the charge of the organ of my administration. no possibility of success for the babits of his life, and his geographical po. should I be elected, and to take postesion of the public printing. This offer is vol untarily made, in the fullness of my heart, and I intend to stand by it " I was, of That is a contingency not likely to happen the great valley of the Mississippi, near course, gratified and surprised. I did not the dictates of my own judgment and to this year, for, badly as I think of many of whose center he has spent his whole life. expect that he would make such an offer, take such part in current politics as my the acts and policies of that party, its cup That Valley is is not a section, but, con frequently met afterwards. The campaign began with a good deal of excitement, and quire. Many Republicans, and among when it must dissolve in its own corrup- large as it is, it is not capable of being di- it a short time the contest assumed an asvided into sections, for the great river can pect which made it excedingly doubtful and patriotic of that party, honored me But the day is coming, and is not be divided. It is one and indivisible. whether he would be elected. But the with their confidence, and desired to make The party has made itself entirely section and the North and the South are alike ne close vote the the Democratic ticket in the their candidate. For this favor I was al; it has concentrated its very being into cessary to its comfort and prosperity. Its October, and after the November election he sent for me to Wheatland and said. "1 am sorry to inform you that I cannot call you to Washington." I ought to say in on certain important questions of govern nothing else-"one stere, tyrannic thought gions they inhabit. They are emigrants, a this connection, that I was for some time the assistant editor of the organ of the administration of General Pierce, and had a going on. Governor Packer was the Dem power over the Territories, and that it while it lives, it and the Republican party Europe; they are unwilling, therefore, to was just about becoming valuable to me, large interest in the public printing, which would be impolitic and unwise to use that are the only real antagonistic powers in submit to any one petty local standard .- when Mr. Buchanan became a candidate for the Presidency. I could not sustain a double position to these two candidates-General Pierce and himself being in the them believed also that my nomination. as wiser, purer, younger and less corrupt. them all, not only by a feeling of common field-and I threw up not only the partial while it would tend to soften the tone of ed by time and self-judulgence. interest and mutual dependence, but also control of the newspaper, but whatever interest I had in the public printing under him, and came back to Pennsylvania, at Mr. Buchanan's request to assume the direction of the campaign. "I am sorry, friendship and support of many especially country. I have heard no objection to Mr en life, and make this world worth living said Mr. Buchanan, that I cannot fulfill my promise to call you to Washington. had my house here furnished-the house now occupied by Senator Trumbull, and concurred with them in opinion about the some to be too far North and East to-allow dictate the law of the land. Whenever owned by my wife, of whom Mr. Buchan

an is still trustee-and 1, of course, felt very much shocked at this statement, and demanded to know the reason. Said he. "There are serious objections to you upon the part of a number of Southern men. 1 said, "You have surrendered me" Said he, "I have been compelled to do so: a great trouble would take place in my administration if you came there, and I sho'd be compelled to make another arrange ment" I said that however disagreeable I then saw that, unless I was tolerated in the intelligence might be, it was conclu sive; and he might rely upon it that he pressure of circumstances, and with the try by surprise, because, until just before it is not my intention to take any active would bear nothing from me in opposition to his adminitration, if he continued to stand by the principles upon which he was elected. He said, "There are many places which you can take under me." I said-"No! it is utterly impossible that I can bear any official relation to your adminis tration hereafter; but I intend to give this extemporaneous manner-all of them ties and the elements which compose support"-for I believed then that if there paper had announced its course, and main-stated that the proceedings of the Florida question. your administration a hearty and sincere were elected. I have known Mr. Lincoln them, I am more than ever assured that was a man on earth who would be true to hispledges, it was himself bsequently I became the candidate of

the Democratic party for United States Senator. He recommended me to the Legislature through a friend, for that position. which I thought was an ample contradicman, he is most trustworthy. And in resist so far as a mere private may, the to be successfully made against me; betion to the objection which he had allowed cause if he was willing to put me into the Senate, he certainly ought not to have objected to having me here as his newspaper representative, so to speak. I was defeated for that place, and then very strong demonstration was made, in many quar ters, to put me before him for the cabinet. I took occasion at once to tell him, that, acting on the determination which I had started out with. I was not a caudidate for that place. Indeed, I went so far as to assure many kind friends that their per stitution, and to enforce the laws. That is now, in the full vigor of his manhood and his own good judgment and honest pur- disagreeable to me and would produce Subscreent to that we had what Lean out. Shortly before his inauguration, Mr. Buchanan wrote me a letter tendering me one of two places-the place of Consul at Liverpool, and the place of paval officer at Philadelphia I confess that I was sur prised at the offer, and was somewhat indignant, and I declined it unbesitatingly. Either before that or directly after, (cer tainly about that time.) I was called upon by Mr. Wendell, at the Merchant's Hotel. Philadelphia, first, and subsequently at Marshal Hoover's, in this city; when he rectitude and the frankness of down right he will have no occasion to expose the renewed the proposition that the President had made to me in his letter, adding that anything else I might wish I could have. He stated further that he was authorized to say that if I would go to Liverpool, or accept a foreign mission. I should receive ten thousand dollars in addition to the salary of consul, or of a named foreign mission. Mr. Wendell had always before been identified with the opponents of Mr.

ing the language of Judge Black, when he returned to Philadelphia Buchanan During my intercourse with A. Mr. Webster telegraphed to me to the Administration of General Pierce-not because I had any hostility to Mr. Wen. pot; I went up there and took my friend, dell, for we were always good friends, but Mr. McGraw, with me in the carriage, and because our relations were not of the most when we got out there and Mr. Webster confidential character-I looked upon his arrived, he said, "I want you to listen to proposition as a most extraordinary one what I have got to say;" I was extremely thought Mr. Buchanan had, I will not sensitive about my position; I felt that I say made a mistake, but I thought he had was right, and I did not want to be not in selected a somewhat singular friend to Said he, "You can get all that Post Office then, as subsequent events have proved, printing if you will write an editorial as long as your hand expressing your deter could only come from the profits of the mination pever to become a Republican. public printing. In a subsequent conver-Said I to him, instantly, "Webster, for the ation with Mr. Buchanan, and with a genseas' worth I could make no such declara. deman connected with the Cabinet, for I tion; I have done nothing that is wrong, hour. was on the best terms with them then. I and if having spent nearly a lifetime in said to them that I was not entitled to that the Democratic party is not a sufficient as surance of my integrity , I can give no pledgraised, and that, although, as Mr. Buchanes." McGraw said to me, "You are right; Il o'clock. an suggested, I might correspond with you have answered just as your friends exnewspapers, I never could make that pected you to answer." And I under much money by correspondence, Well. stood Mr. Webster to say that he was apduring the interim between that time and therized by Judge Black to make that Philadelphia, this offer was repeatedly Black as baving exclusive control of that declined. At last a number of gentlem-n Post Office printing. That it was done with the knowledge of Mr. Buchanan all with whom I was then, and still continue to be intimately associated, thought it through, I have no manner of doubt. would be best that I should go abroad. I was at New York, where I received IJ Ou Thursday last, we heard a gentle another letter from Mr. Buchause, and in reply to that I proposed to submit it to man of this city use the following lanington: that might have been in May, or guage: "In 1856 I voted for Mr. Fillmore. and I got sine others to vote for him resbotts; and she was bere in ill braith the day of the election. I have been a Fill-I said, "I do not want to make any

chanan; I know he will do right as to his

managed? blu la exemple.

his inaugural address, and I do not intend to make the misteke of warring upon him to ---- 's coat tail just as long as I insen to violate his voluntary promise to me, We hope to hear of many good men, abroad and get rid of the thing." I wish | who have beretofore acted with the Amerto say here that at that time I had no pur- | ican party, coming to a conclusion like the pose in case I went abroad, of accepting above.

red to her, and, as I expected it would be, it was nohesitatingly and indignastly declined.

I then prepared to establish my newspa "the old cannon." You did that, neighper. All the money which I had saved bot, is making the imputation. owaged mid-spirit of the Section Segme De-

more man ever since, but from this hour I

am for Abraham Lincoln and will do all I

can to secure his election. I have bung on

CAMPAIGN SONG. Atn - Red, White and Blue Abe Lincoln's the choice of the pation A here both honest and true,

And well be will fill the high station, The people are calling him to. Around him let freemen assemble, Entied to dare and to du. His nam : makes the Democrats tremble, Three cheers for our hero so true.

Three cheers for our hero so true, Three cheers for our hero so true, His name makes the Democrats tremble. Three cheers for our here so true. Though poverty checked and delayed him.

With adverse surroundings at strife, And naught but his talents to aid him. He faught the great "battle of life." Victorious through toil we'll requite him. Thus giving to labor its due, Let young men and old men unite in Three cheers for our hero so true. Three cheers, &c.

Corruption no longer shall curse us, We'll rout Old Buck out the chair, And place there a man who will nurse us With honest and provident care. To slaveocrats ne'er will be knuckle. To fiberry always prove true; Then put on the armor and buckle For Lincoln and Liberty too. For Lincoln. &c.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CON-VENTION.

BALTIMORE, June 20 MORNING SESSION. The Theater was densely packed this morning-the boxes being filled with la dies and the upper tiers were crowded. The Convention was called to order

shortly after 10 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Brown. Mr Ludlow asked if there was any infor No." mation in the possession of the Convention as to the probable time the Committee on Credentials would be prepared to report.

ministration as fast as they were evolved, sent Mr Ludlow moved to dispense with the continuing to make a strong point upon reading of the journal.

The President said there was not at pre-

Mr King of Mo. rose to a question of ocratic candidate, and David Wilmot was the Republican candidate. Governor Pack privilege. In a newspaper be held in his hand, the remarks of another gentleman were attributed to him. Mr Huuter of Mo pletely defeating Mr. Wilmot. I may say on a former day, had boasted that he had that The Press was his most efficient ad- voted to turn Col. Benton out of the Sen vocate in that campaign. Shortly before ate. This remark was, in the paper he held but everybody knows the time-the Oxford in his hand, attributed to him Mr King not desire to speak on the question befor and McGee frauds in the Territory of Kan- desired to wear no such laurels. If they sas were exposed. I took strong grounds were there on his brow, he would tear them off and trample them under his feet.

Mr. Robinson. And oppose those frauds? justice to himself The Witness. Yes, sir; I opposed the As to the attacks that had been made frauds. I had at that time a correspondent upon him, he desired to say that he never in Washington, Mr McElhone, who was collecting information for my paper, and voted for any President or Congressman. he gave me the very first intimation that who was not a Democrat, and all local" my course met the disapprobation of the quarrels in his State have long since been

mitted to that live of policy that to abandon it would be to disgrace myself. This was question was before the Convention, and fear of even hearing a suggestion, in casa source to me of very great pain, because this discussion is out of order.

standing by that which I believed to be right, a difficulty with Mr. Buchavan's can only proceed by unanimous consent. Administration was inevitable. In the Ories of "go on," and loud cries of "no." subsequent affair of Lecompton, which I The Convention recurred and he took Mr. Phillips disclaimed any such inter regarded as a somewhat logical result of the rejection of these frauds-that is, the his seat.

opposition of Governor Walker and Mr. Stanton to the Lecompton policy of the peared to be an erroneous impression on mitted I think I may say that before Judge Doug las had taken his position publicly, my the part of the convention. The letter Mr. Stevene, of Ga., moved the previous tained it steadily to the end. I came to convention had been officially communi- Mr. Goulden, of Ga., rose to asppeal to terms with Mr. Buchanan. This was, I cated to the President

think, after the Post Office blanks had been As the Florida delegates were not ac by cries of "question." disposed of; and I told him that I had been eredited to this Convention; but large dis- Mr. Avery, of N. C., demanded a divishad changed his course because certain they had come here actions to return to take each proposition separately Southern States had threatened that if he the Convention, if they saw any chance to The call for the previous question was did not abandon Walker and Stanton they do so with bonor, as they desired to unite then seconded, and the previous question the Democrats on a basis of the principles ordered. told him that toleration was all that we re laid down by the majority platform at Mr. Cochrane moved that when the Conquired; he could maintain himself in Charleston. They had as yet seen noth- vention adjourn, it betill 5 o'clock. [Cries ing to warrant their return to the Conven. of "No, no.") ted to differ on this, sustaining every oth tion

er part of the policy of his Administraceived official information that the com- citement. Democratic party, I said: "Mr. Buchan. mittee on credentials would not be ready Mr. Randall of Ps. moved to adjourn to tion. sistent support of me for the Cabinet was an, if that is the case, we shall have to de to report until five o'clock, and moved that 4 o'clock. trouble; that Mr. Buchanan had other ob. Subsequent to that we had what I con The convention then adjourned to meet

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention met this afternoon and adjourned till to morrow morning, the to adjourn aban The rest is public. Any other Committee on Credentials not being ready questions which you have to ask I am to report.

PALTIMORE, June 21. MORNING SESSION. The Theater this morning was densely crowded in every part, there being 3,000 or

4.000 persons present.

On motion of Mr Dawsonof Pa, the read 4 o'clock ing of the journal was dispensed with At this point of the proceedings a part of the flooring over the orchestra gave way with a loud crash. The scene which en consult Mr. Webster communicated to you, as be- sued defies description. Some rushed towards the platform, and others made for the o'clock doors. One man clambered up to a winmeet him at the Broad and Prime street Je dow and dropped out, while others prepa-

red to make an exit the same way. After several minutes something like or der was restored, and it was moved to take a recess for one hour to allow repairs

When the Hall was cleared it was found that the center of the platform over the parquette had given way and made a shelving pole in the center of the floor -- no one was

The Convention took a reces for one The damage having been repaired, the Convention assembled again at balf past

Mr Craig of Mo. offered a series of reso lutions which he desired to be read. Mr McCook of Ohio raised a point of or proposition, and I always regarded Judge der that the first business was the report of t e Committee on Credentials

> Mr Craig supposed that he had a right to call for the reading for information ; the resolutions were an olive branch, and he protected against these insults ?" platform should be read and referred. The President decided that the first busness in order was the report of the Com- ery.

a majority report. He commenced making effort to distribute tickets to members the report the speech would be in order .

The report was then read. The committee had found vacancies of whole delega- ry's insignations as upcalled and natrue. tions in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Plorida ; partial vacancies in viously by Mr. Wendell. The matter IT The local of the Journal save that Georgia, Arkaneas and Delaware, and con- the chair.

Tomas delegates, the admission of the claimed in a loud roice, "he lies, it's a base tion from 5,280 to 55,000.

Messrs. Bayard and Whitley, of Delaware, scoundrel' Ofallon of Missouri, of the contestants for some time,

Georgia with half the vote of the State for ken by States on a motion to adjourn, and each, but if either refuse to take scats the was carried. remainder shall be entitled to cast the full vote; the admission of both sets from Arkansas, the original delegates to be enti-

Mr. Train said that the committee meant face with blood, to discharge their duty diligently and fairly. The spirit which controlled the action struck Mr. Randall on the ear, knocking upon them. These remarks were due to

> Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, presented a mi-Mr. Hallett of Mass., Mr. Ofallon of Mo., the streets, which were crowded. Messrs, Bayard and Whitley of Del, the original delegates from Ark., Fla., La., Ala., and Ga., and inviting the Florida

of their State in the Convention. The report says this is a question affecting the future existence of the Democratic party as a national party, and argued against the right of the convention to de delegates to represent them.

Mr. Gettings, of Md., moved that the report be printed, and that the Convention | and then Mr Gittings' resolutions. take a recess till 3 o'clock. | Cries of "No.

Mr Gettings withdrew his motion Mr. Crane said he would, at the proper time, move the previous question. [Loud | Crum addressed the Convention. cries all over the Hall, "Now, now! Move

Mr. Crane was under such obligations to a fellow committeemsn, that he could no now move the previous question.

Mr. Phillips, of Pa , moved that, the portion of the report referring to the dele gations from Mississippi. Delaware an Texas, be adopted. [Cries of "No. no." After the discussion as to who was en titled to the floor, Mr. Phillips said be di the house. He had made a proposition which no fair minded man would have of

He desired this exp tion to be made in Mr. Stuart, of Mich , rose to a point rder. The gentleman from Ponnaylvan was not speaking to the question.

Mr. Phillips believed he knew how speak to the question on order.

Mr. Stuart-You said you would no speak to the question.

Mr. Phillips-I said I would not mak Mr Ludlow rose to a point of order. No a speech. There appeared to be a gree

its fairness should be evinent. The Presidet -- The gentleman from Mo Mr Pugh called the gentleman to order He had no right to impuge the motives of be Convention.

tion; he desired to suggest that as the re The President presented a letter from ports agreed on in the cases of Mississippi Florida delegation, correcting what ap- Delaware and Texas; they should be ad-

the Covention, when he was interrupted

cretion wes left with the delegates, and ion of the question in the reports, so as to

Mr. Cochrane insisted on his motion.

Mr. Ludlow of N. Y. said he bad re- The motion was lost amidst intense ex

der. The previous question being ordered Mr. David Saymour of New York moved from Georgia was adopted.

Mr. Avery of N. C. withdrew the call for

a division of the question. Mr. Phillips of Pa. renewed i

derstand the cail for a division to be made. and declared lost, 821, against 168,

Mr. Stuart renewed his point of order. Mr Ludlow hoped a recess would be The question was then put; first, the taken. The N. Y. delegation desired to motion to lay on the table the motion to re-

EVENIMG SESSION The convention was called to order at

bu'clock, having waited half an hour for most intense excitement, Mr. Ludlow of New York asked further

Mr. Montgomery of Pa, on a question of privilege, desired to know when the delegates here were to get tickets of admission. He said tickets were given to

While Mr. Montgomery was speaking on the motion pending by which the Con-Mr Randail of Pa. approached, exclaim vention rejected the minority report. ng, "It's false as a falsehood Mr. Montgomery, pointing to Mr. Ran

man of the delegation.

tall, said, "That old may --- " !Lord cries of order, and much excite Mr Montgomery exclaimed, "am I to be

believed all resolutions relating to the Fifty delegates rose to their feet and crowded forward. One of Mr Randall's sons struggled to appro ch Mr Montgon .

Mr Crum of Mo. took the floor to make Dawson of Pa. said he should use every a speech, but objection being made, the Mr Montgomery said a ticket had been President decided that after the reading of applied for by a boy ; he had not chosen to

adien. 24 delegates from Va. then withgive it to any but a delegate. drew, leaving 6 remaining. Mr Randall pronounced Mr Montgome-[Applause and confusion.] Several persons endeavored to address

we do not clear the shires of the Republi. tested seats in Massachusetts and Missou. All the Penna, delegation and half the Cenvention were on their feet endeavoring IT In ten years, from 1850 to 1860, the

Bereiter him migration receipe the cont. But yet a very cold has a new red has been been

Soule delegates Louisiana, the admission of hie, and the man who utters it is a lying

of Mr Chaffe of Massachusetts, of Mr. lotense excitement ensued and continued from Alabama, of each delegation from When order was restored a vote was ta-

The Convention adjourned till 10 o'clk

te-morrow morning. Immediately after adjournment Mr Robtled to two votes and contestants to one. ert Randall meeting Mr Montgomery in the but if either refuse to take seats the other street, struck him a powerful blow between is entitled to cast the full vote of the State. the eyes, staggering him and covering his

Mr. Montgomery recovered himself and of the committee had convinced him that him down, and was about to kick him, they were influenced by right principles, when the crowd separated them. Mr. Ranand only one desire, fairly, faithfully and dail was not hurt, and proceeded up the impartially to perform the duties imposed street, accompanied by his father, who displayed much excitement.

Mr. Montgomery is a large, heavy man, and Mr. Randall is small and light built. nority report in favor of the admission of The collision caused much excitement in

George McHeary, of Pa., is the bearer of a hostile message to Mr. Montgomery from Hon. Samuel Randall, another son of Hon delegation to take seats, and cast the vote Josiah Randall, and Ex State Senator.

BALTIMORE, June 22. The Chair stated that the first business was on ordering the main question on the

resolutions of the Credential Committeefirst, on Mr Cittings' minority report. clare seats vacant where States had elected | The resolutions were read in order .-First the majority report, then the minority report, presented by Mr Stevens of Oregon,

The Chair decided that Mr Crum, as chairman of the Committee, had the right o make the closing address, although the main question had been ordered and Mr

The minority report was rejected by 1004 The question was taken separately on

he resolutions in the majority report. That admitting Mississippi was adopted by 250 against 24; the second resolution admitting the Louisians Soule delegates, was adopted by 153 against 97; the third resolution admitting the Arkansas cele gates was adopted by 181 against 69.

Fourth resolution-Admitting the origial delegation from Texas. Adopted, onv 24 votes in the negative. Fifth resolution - Admitting Measts Bay.

rd and Whitely. A topted. Resolution giving it S. Shaff ra seat in e convention, adopted 138 to 121 Resolution declaring Mr Olation enti-

ed to a seat, ad speed 13816 to 142. Re-olution admitting contesting delegates om Alabama, adopted. A long discussion ensued on the ques-

on of admitting both delegations from A call for a division of the resolution vas withdrawn, and the resolution was

ast, 106 to 145, New York voting in the Mr. Church of N. Y said that New York desired to move that the original delega-

ion from Georgia be admitted to seats on his floor. He called for the previous Mr Seward of Georgia raised a point of

order that the motion in order was on the edoption of the resolutions already adopt-The President decided that the previous question was executed, and no vote on the adoption of the resolutions as a whole is

Mr. Hallett of Massachusetts rose to ad dress the convention, when Mr. Stuart of Michigan raised a point of order that Mr. finllett was not a member of the conven-

The President ruled that the resolutions already adopted by the convention were under the operation of the motion to reconsider and lay on the table, he did not therefore, consider the gentleman from Massachusetts excluded from the conven-

Mr. Hallett appealed to Mr. Church to withdraw his call for the previous tion, and after some discussion the prenothing but a motion to adjours absolutely | vious question was ordered, and the reso-Intion admitting the Charleston delegates

> Mr. Stuart of Michigan moved to lay the vote on the table. Mr. Cochrace moved that when the Convention adjourn, it be till 7 o'clock.

A call of a vote by States on Mr. Coch-The President said the chair will un- rane' motion for a recess, was demanded Mr Randall again moved to adjourn till Mr. Vandeford, of Md., moved that when the Convention adjourn, it be sine die .-This was declared out of order.

consider the vote, by which, the minority The convention took a recess till 416 report was rejected. The Convention refused to lay the motion of reconsideration on the table, 11316

1385. New York voting Nay, amidst the Mr. Cochrane then rapidly put the mo tion for a recess till 7 o'clock, which was cerried amidst the consternation of the

Northwestern men and the reviving hopes The Convention to assembled at 7

tain his through a third party, when it The interest was heightened by the was known be did not choose to hold prevalence of a report that Mr. Douglas communication personally with the chair had telegraphed to withdraw his name. Mr. Cossna moved the previous questi- a

> The motion to reconsider the Vote was met, myen 103, nave 149 New York voted in the pegative.

The motion to remaider the re-plations idented at the morning session was laid

Mr Cosens moved to proceed to ballot, and called the previous question.

Several motions were made to adjourn sine die but were alterwards withdrawn. Mr Rossell of Va. rose to make an an noncement amid great exciement. He said it was not consistent with their cogvictions of duty to participate longer in the deliberations of the Convention, and they would bid the Convention a respectful

North Carolina, Tennessee, Maryland, California and Oregon also withdrew. The Convention adjourned without bal-

The report is in favor of the original to crowd around Mr Montgomery who ex- city of Memphis has increased in popule